

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM—OR ONE DOLLAR & SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

BY WILLIAM E. GOODNOW AND WILLIAM P. PHELPS.

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## THE REFLECTOR.

[From the Ladies' Magazine.]

### BIRTH DAYS.

Why should we count our life by years,  
Since years are short and pass away!  
Or why by fortune's smiles or tears,  
Since tears are vain and smiles decay!

Oh! count by virtues—these shall last,  
When life's lame footed race is o'er;  
And these, when earthly joys are past,  
May cheer us on a brighter shore.

Who are the old? not they whose cares  
Have white locks o'er their temples spread;  
"Wisdom alone is man's gray hairs,"  
And these may crown the youthful head.

### RELIGION ESSENTIAL TO MORALITY.

We do not like the manner in which we sometimes hear religion spoken of in respect to the aid it affords to morality. It would seem that many are not aware of what the latter owes the former. Much is said of substitutes for religion in this regard. We are told of the conscience. But what is conscience, without religious education? What is it when not enlightened, quickened, and sanctified by divine truth? We are told of natural sympathy. But this, at the best, can only affect the social virtues, and even for these what could it do without religion? It is not always that we love our fellow men because we find them truly amiable. It is often because we feel it our duty to love them that we can deem them so. But whence comes the sense of this duty, but from the principles of religion? We are referred to human laws as sufficient for the maintenance of good morals. But without religion wholesome laws would never have been framed; or if they would, they could not be supported without it. Imagine it otherwise however. We may then remark on their necessary limitations. There are many offences, which the best human laws can never reach, but which, unless in some way prevented, would render society intolerable. Nor only so. What have they to do with men's thoughts and private sentiments, which is so important to regulate and make holy, and over which it is religion alone, that can exercise an adequate control. We are reminded of public opinion. Yet who does not know that it is religion which has given to it the salutary power it exerts among us. Take away this, and public opinion would again be what it is in pagan lands. It would tolerate the worst vices. But suppose that it would remain as it now is. Consider how many there are in every community who are not affected by it. How many gain its applause by pretending to be what they are not.

How many, too, do well, whose walks of life are so obscure as to deprive them of all regard to it. Another power is needed. It is that of religion, which goes behind the mask of hypocrisy, carrying its sanctions to the soul, and which accompanies the humblest in their narrow course, rewarding their smallest and most secret services, if sincerely done, with satisfactions which the world can neither give nor take away. But knowledge, civilization, refinement, it is said, can afford to morality all the support that it needs. To this we might say that it is true religion, which is, and always has been, the most efficient instrument in the progress of civilization, knowledge and refinement. But not to insist on this, we affirm that in proportion as these prevail, religion is more and more needed; and for the following reason. The farther a people have advanced in these respects, the wider are the distinctions between the different classes of that people. In barbarous nations there is scarcely any disparity of rank known. In civilized nations this disparity is great. There are the rich and the poor; those of illustrious descent, and those of obscure birth; those of weakness and those of power. The influence of some such restraint as religion imposes, must therefore, be more necessary in the latter state than in the former. Without it, what could there be to prevent the poor and abject from rebelling against those laws, whose operation tends to preserve, if not to widen, the distance between them and such as are above them? And on the other hand, what but religious principle would be sufficient to moderate the pride of wealth and power, and prevent the rich and the strong from oppressing the poor and the impotent? Some further remarks on this subject we defer to another occasion.—[Christian Register.]

OPPORTUNITIES TO DO GOOD.—Our opportunities to do good are our talents. An awful account must be rendered to the great God concerning the use of the talents with which he has intrusted us in these precious opportunities. Frequently we do not use our opportunities, because we do not consider them: they lie by unnoticed and unimproved. We read of a thing which we deride as often as we hold it. "There is that mak-

eth himself poor, and yet hath great riches." This is too frequently exemplified in our opportunities to do good, which are some of our most valuable riches. Many a man seems to reckon himself destitute of these talents, as if there were nothing for him to do; he pretends that he is not in a condition to do any good. Alas! poor man, what can he do? My friend, think again;—think frequently; inquire what your opportunities are; you will certainly find them to be more than you were aware of. "Plain men dwelling in tents," persons of a very ordinary rank in life, may, by their eminent piety, prove persons of extraordinary usefulness.

[Cotton Mather.]

### MISCELLANY.

#### DIANA OF POICTIERS, AND PRIMATICCIO THE PAINTER.

BY W. J. THOMS, ESQ.

"Vary Dieu, madam, are you hurt? By the beauty of woman, I hope not, said a reasonably well featured and handsome man, somewhat advanced in years as he raised from the ground a lady who had accidentally been dismounted by the sudden curveting of the milk white palfrey on which she rode.

The exertions of the lady, and the assistance of the speaker, whose morning reveries, it being yet scarcely two hours after day-break, had been interrupted by the event soon replaced her in her saddle. "Grace a Dieu, no," said the lady, hastily adjusting her veil. "Grace a Dieu, no, and many thanks to you, Sir, for your timely courtesy, which, did I know whom I address, I would find a fitter opportunity of expressing."

"Madame," said the stranger, "my name is Primaticcio, an indifferently well known artist, attracted to this neighborhood, by desire of beholding the magnificence of the Chateau d'Anet, of which fame speaks so loudly, and I have taken up my residence in the village of Dreux, till the chance shall throw me in the way of some one with power and inclination to gratify my curiosity. But Madame, would you confer an obligation upon me, by informing me whom I have the honor and happiness to meet thus betimes?"

"Tis a small boon for so great a courtesy," replied the lady, "but not at present. Suffice it to say, I am called La Grande Senechale, and am in high favor with the Dutchess of Valentinos; where shall I send to you, should an opportunity present itself of shewing you the beauties of the chateau?"

"My present residence," replied Primaticcio, "is the Poictiers Arms, where I shall most anxiously await your commands."

"Adieu, then, Signor Primaticcio, my servants will be here anon, and there will be little good in making them acquainted with the affair. Adieu!"—Thus speaking, she laid her finger upon her lip in token of silence, gracefully bowing her head in return for the doffed bonnet of the artist, the fair equestrian pursued her course.

This event, which occupied less time in action than the recital, plunged the artist into profound thought for the remainder of his walk and his mind was busily engaged in meditating upon the change of his condition since the day when as the favorite painter of Francis the First, his praises were sounded by all and his society courted by the whole throng of nobles who formed the brilliant court which boasted for its head the "King of Gentleman," as that monarch was fondly called by his dependants; and in considering whether he had done justice himself in instantly withdrawing from the court on the death of his beloved patron, and thereby not affording to his successor a similar opportunity of befriending him, should he have been so disposed.

Occupied by those reflections, and heedless of the direction in which he was wandering, he unconsciously bent his steps towards the little auberge, where he had slept the previous night. The appearance of breakfast speedily banished thought, and after having finished his repast, the artist determined not to leave the auberge, lest in his absence a communication should arrive from his fair friend at the Chateau requiring his immediate presence there. Seeking therefore, amusement in the exercise of his pencil and in the beautiful scenery which surrounded his present abode, he contrived to while away the day so pleasantly and rapidly, that he was surprised when the grey tints of evening darkened into night, warned him to retire to his welcome, though humble bed.

At the first dawn Primaticcio arose, and though he himself scarcely knew the motives which influenced him, he walked towards the spot which had been the scene of the previous morning's adventure. On his arrival there he leaned his back against a tree, and mentally reviewed the whole of that extraordinary occurrence; he, however, had not long

been thus engaged, before he was aroused by the approach of La Grande Senechale attended by two servants, wearing the colors assumed by the Lady Diana—black and white.

Primaticcio recovered from his surprise in time for him to salute her as she passed, while the lady, waving her riding rod in return for the salutation with which he greeted her, contrived at the same time, unobserved by her attendants to let a neatly folded billet fall at the feet of the astonished artist, and it was with great difficulty he could restrain his anxiety to become acquainted with the contents of her epistle, until the lady and her attendants were out of sight. The moment he could do so with safety, he snatched the billet from the ground, and read as follows:—

"La Grande Senechale, mindful of her promise to Signor Primaticcio, has made arrangements which will enable him to view the Chateau d'Anet this day. As owing to the presence of the King, who objects to its inspection by strangers, it is a task of some difficulty, she was not enabled as she wished to accomplish it yesterday. Signor Primaticcio will, at noon, be in waiting near the five oaks on the left hand of the great gate at the Park, le joli Henri will join him there, and conduct him through the apartments. The mention of La Grande Senechale will enable the Signor to pass the Porters' Lodge, and silence all inquiries which may be addressed him."

"A very agreeable and lady-like communication, and courtesy is yet something more than a name in la belle France," ejaculated the artist, as he placed the letter in his bosom, and preparing to retrace his steps, to the Poictiers Arms.

The interval between breakfast and mid-day appeared an age to Primaticcio, who was at the spot at the appointed time. "The lady has shown exquisite taste in her choice of a waiting place," he thought; "but surely that is the great clock of the Chateau striking twelve, and le joli Henri?"—"Is here, signor Primaticcio?" said a voice from behind: and turning round, the artist discovered a young man, clad in the habit of a Page, the colors of his dress being the same as those of the attendant who followed the lady in the morning.

"Allons, Monsieur, we have no time to lose," said the Page, and hastily crossing a small open space between the clump of oaks and a little wood which apparently led to the house, shewed no disposition for further conversation till they turned off through a small gate, of which he had the knee, into what appeared to be the private garden of the Chateau. Meanwhile Primaticcio, who at first sight thought he recognized in the face of his conductor features which had long been familiar to him, shrugged his shoulders when the likeness which his companion bore to the late king, suggested the possibility of his being the offspring of one of those amours in which Francis so notoriously indulged.

They had now arrived at the Chateau and the Page warned the artist that they must make as little noise as possible, and be careful lest the King should meet them in any of the apartments, led the way by a private staircase to the armory, and from thence through the splendid suits or rooms which the royal lover had built and furnished for his beautiful and accomplished mistress.

Primaticcio, who was delighted with the taste and judgment shewn in all the arrangements, expressed himself in terms of the warmest admiration; but his praises were little heeded by the page, who greatly annoyed him by the monarch and the fair partner of his abode. At last Primaticcio could bear it no longer; "Young man," said he, "you have spoken repeatedly of him who is both your master and my sovereign, in language which it becomes you not to utter nor me to hear; and of a lady whom, before you reached my knee," here the page bit his lip—"I knew for the possessor of many of the most amiable qualities which adorn the sex.—Prithee, no more; such conduct is both uncharitable and ungrateful."

From this time both were silent; till they arrived at a private door of the library. "The king is here," said the page gently turning the lock, and motioning the artist, that he might enter and view the apartment from behind the arras. Scarcely had he done so, attracted by a voice of some one reading aloud, when the page suddenly closed and locked the door. The artist knew not what to do, for should he be discovered by the king his ruin would be inevitable. But the danger of his situation prompted him to peep through the arras, and reconnoitre who might be in the apartment. He did so, and beheld the celebrated Diana of Poictiers negligently reclining on a sofa, and playing with a fan of peacock feathers, while the poet Ronsard recited to her his last production. In a few moments an opposite door opened, and the king, magnificently attired, entered the room; on his arrival the poet discontinued reading, and at a signal from his majesty, prepared to leave the Library by the door near which Primaticcio was concealed. As he lifted the arras, the king's voice inquired who had dared intrude so unceremoniously into his presence, proclaimed to the affrighted painter that his endeavours at concealment had been fruitless. Cursing the treachery of the Page, and dreading least the resentment of the monarch should fall on the lady who had been the innocent means of placing him in the present predicament, he almost sunk with fear. He was, however, soon relieved from his embarrassment by hearing the voice of la grande Senechale exclaim, "Come forward, Signor Primaticcio, you have nothing to fear but the resentment of the Page whom you so properly took to task."

Here was an eclairissement—his unknown friend proved to be the beautiful Diana of Poictiers, and le joli Henry no less a person than the king himself.

This event proved a fortunate one for Primaticcio: at the command of the king he painted the portrait of the peerless Diana, which so pleased the monarch that the artist became as great a favorite of his as his father; and often when he was in his sportive mood, would Henry relate to his courtiers the adventure of Diana of Poictiers and Primaticcio the Painter.—THE BIJOU.

### HORACE WILLIAMS.—A TALE.

BY PETER SINGLE.

Mid pleasures and palaces, tho' we may roam, Be it ever so humble, there's no place like home.

After an absence of ten years, Horace Williams returned to his native city.—Time had altered his person from the stout active boy of fifteen, to the manly and accomplished traveller of 25.—He had been over the principal parts of the globe, and by successful speculation returned rich.

He found his father and mother were both dead, an only aunt was living from whom he received the information of his family, their misfortunes and death.—They were gone, and he was left alone on the wide world. Motives of a very delicate nature induced him to quit home at the very early age of fifteen. "Twas the inebriety of a parent, he could not, he would not see his conduct degraded and loathsome as it was, so he ran from home and sought in other climes, other kindred ties, he found them not, and the big tear rolled down his manly cheek when he thought of his youthful conduct and as he now thought ungrateful action. There was one of whom he was afraid to ask—she was his early companion, and in their moments of youthful fancy, he called her wife, and she called him husband, this was the childish playfulness of boyhood, that blessed state, would twere eternal. Time had not altered this early impression, it was stamped and engraven with the soft pencil of remembrance on the tablet of his heart.—He determined to seek her out.

One afternoon he thus addressed his aunt, whose name was Woodley, "Can you tell me dear aunt, what has become of my little Eliza Jennings?"

Alas, alas; sad reverse of fortune has happened to the family since that time, slack, slack, poor Eliza.

"Does she live?"

"Yes, very poor, her and her mother live together in a very remote part of the town, I was not personally acquainted with them, tho' I heard from others.

"Tell me aunt, how she has conducted herself?"

"I never heard of her but in the way of praise and commendation. She is called an amiable girl."

"What do they follow?"

"She sews, makes up linen, &c."

"Tis done, 'tis settled."

"Why what is done? what is settled?"

"Tell me good aunt, where do they live?"

"I think 'tis in Pine-street, No. x."

"Enough, enough, and the delighted Horace rushed out of the house.—He immediately bent his way to the house, on the window was the name Eliza Jennings, underneath plain and ornamental sewing done here—all this denotes the downfall of fortune, and the industry and accomplishments of his beloved Eliza.

He tapped gently at the door, which was opened by a small girl, who ushered him into a neat back setting room, where sat a tall genteel female in the laudable occupation which her sign denoted, an elderly woman sat beside her. He bowed and was received as customers generally are, with that formal, that distant politeness which business gives the license and requires.—"Pardon my intrusion ladies, if it is one, but I was recommended here by a lady, who at the same time informed me that I could have some linen made up."

"Yes, sir," was the modest reply—"it is our business."

"I have two pieces which I will have

sent here, accompanied with further directions." "Yes, sir, and the initials & the name and number?"—To this Horace consented, and after some desultory conversation, which displayed the combined talent of Eliza, he retired, delighted and transported with the success of his visit.

Eliza's mother observed that their new customer seemed to be a foreigner: Eliza sighed, but made no answer, a wild thought shot o'er her brain which she dared not give utterance. In the afternoon a servant brought the linen. The old lady casually asked him from whom it came? The servant answered Mr. Woodley.—Mr. Woodley, repeated Eliza. She, however, checked herself and looked at the linen, she dared not open the accompanying note—a slight tremor came over, and her long dream of Romance, which her prophetic soul had lingered around seemed realized.—Her mother opened the note, it contained some information on the making with the initials H. W. a blush passed over the cheek, and she remained thoughtful and serious the remainder of the day.—Her unconscious eyes seemed to watch the opening door, the moment she got a glimpse of the person entering she sigh'd and reverted again to her needle. The linen was finished and sent according to instructions to Mrs. Woodley's. Her heart now began to beat high, the time was fast approaching when she again would gaze on the being she loved and seemingly recognized in the stranger.

Horace still treasured a purse given to him by Eliza, wove with her own hands in this he now put the money to pay the fair seamstress. He found her at home and alone. In spite of Horace's determination to act as total stranger, he found himself compelled to call forth all his manhood and resolution on the occasion.

I received, madam, those articles, and confess myself indebted for your punctuality, Sir, I am gratified to hear you were pleased.

You were born to please—I, I mean in punctuality.

Horace took out his purse and was counting out the money when he discovered her eyes rested on it. You seem to admire this purse, Miss, I shall freely let it remain with you.

I recognize, in that silken purse the tribute of friendship to an old—or I might say, a young friend

Indeed, and do you consider him so yet.

That sir, depends upon the rightful owner of that purse.

As I know him, know him well, and can swear to his continued friendship, and would dare call his by a more tender epithet.

If Horace Williams' remembers the youthful hours he once spent with a childish girl, hours to her of sweet remembrance, and only knew that heart now, I am confident he would not use the word dare.

He is the same, and well does he remember those hours of delight—come to my arms my ever constant Eliza, and here I swear to fulfil in manhood, all my youthful oaths and protestations.

As Horace, time has reversed my situation, our only dependence is on the labor of our hands while your's—

Is adequate for us all—but here comes your Mother, to her I will make known this happy era of our lives—one kiss before she comes, and then, for her consent and our future happiness.

Good lamp wicks may be made of a leaf of mullein, by partly drying it, and cutting from the edge a strip 4 or 5 inches long and half an inch wide.

It is proposed in Boston to form a company for the purpose of making & settlement in the Oregon Territory.—Books are opened for the purpose of receiving names.

The Boston Palladium says: "Cotton goods are said to have advanced in price about 10 per cent. The Cotton factories at Lowell and Nashua are in full operation."

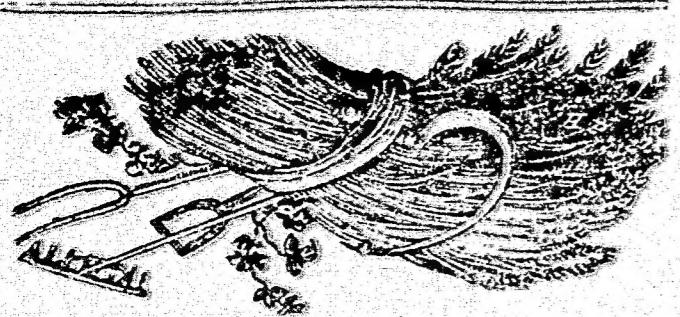
The Methodist Conference of Upper Canada, have determined to establish a college in York, for the education of students in Divinity. A printing office, newspaper, bookstore and bindery, will also be called into existence by the same body in that city.

It is said that the mother of the Siamese boys, lately exhibited in Boston, gave birth to twins six times, then to 3 children, and finally to these two boys—making in all, seventeen children at 8 births.—[Essex Gazette.]

The militia have been called out at New Brunswick, N. J. by the Governor to defend the oyster-beds against the N. Yorkers. Shots

# OXFORD OBSERVER.

## AGRICULTURE-UTILITY.



### MEMPHIS.

WATER ROTTING.  
Extract of a letter from Mr. Naman Goodsell to Mr. Samuel Swartwout, April, 1823, taken from the American Farmer, vol. 5.

I am prepared to show that water rotting, in all cases where it can be done, is, most unquestionably, to be preferred. 1st. It is more durable for all the purposes to which it is applied—a fact perfectly well known to those who manufacture sack and cordage. 2dly, it is more easily bleached; and 3dly, it will yield a greater quantity of fibre from a given quantity of the plant. My own experiments with respect to the superiority or durability of water prepared flax, were very satisfactory. I placed on the ground a quantity of flax that had been sufficiently water rotted for dressing by the side of an equal quantity of unrotted flax, and turned them once in three days, until the new flax was sufficiently rotted for dressing; also: and upon examination, I found that which had been previously water rotted, had lost none of its strength, and that it had not altered in any respect, except in its color, which was a little lighter than when laid out; both parcels were now suffered to remain upon the ground, until the dew-rotted became worthless, when the water rotted was found to be still strong and good.

I repeated these experiments with dressed flax, and with the plant, and found the result the same. This in my mind, fully established the very important fact that water rotted flax or hemp is infinitely superior to that which is dew rotted.

I made an attempt then to ascertain the proportionate loss in weight, in each process of rotting, and found them both nearly equal, viz.—about twenty-five per cent; but I found at the same time, that the produce of this equal quantity of plant differed materially in weight.—When it came to be dressed, the dew or land rotted averaged from 12 to 16 lbs. of fibre only, whilst the water prepared gave from 16 to 20 per cent. The difference in weight, I consider to be quite sufficient to defray the extra expense of water rotting, whilst the value of the article would be enhanced one third more. My strong desire to investigate this subject fully induced me to make other trials, by boiling and steaming, in order to avoid the rotting process altogether, but I did not succeed in any of them sufficiently to warrant their recommendation to the public. On the contrary I became convinced that neither would answer.

### CHEAP PAINT.

Take a pound of potatoes, skinned and well baked, bruise them in three or four times their weight of boiling water and pass them through a hair sieve. Add two pounds of fine chalk in powder, mixed with double its weight of water, and stir the whole well together. This mixture will form a glue to which any colouring matter may be added, even charcoal, brick or soot, which will make a cheap and durable paint, for barns and fences.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

By the ship *Henry Duke*, at this port, from Liverpool, papers to the 12th ult. have been received.

They announce a complete change in the French Ministry. M. de Neuville, a liberal politician, and long a resident in the United States, resigned as Minister of Marine, and Admiral de Rigny, commander of the squadron in the Levant, has been appointed. The change of Administration will probably be an alternative in the policy of France. New men, new measures. M. de Neuville is retained in the Privy Council.

The new French Ministry is decidedly a Royalist ministry, all the members being of what is called the Right, or the Right Centre. It is predicted, however, that they will adopt some measures of a liberal character to give popularity to their administration, such as doing away the monopoly of the University, and making it lawful for any one to teach and establish schools.

The change of ministry is, however, a total discomfiture of the Russian party. There is no danger that France will second the projects of Russia.

The Courier of the 10th ult. states that the Russians have passed the Balkan, in the most difficult parts. Shuvalov still held out.

A London paper of the 10th, says—At a late hour we are favored with intelligence, by express, from Constantinople, to the 17th ult. It fully confirms our statement that the Sultan instantly rejected all overtures of peace from Russia, and that the offers of mediation of the English and French Ambassadors were also declined.

A committee of British merchants has presented a petition to the government on the subject of the trade with the Black sea, and instructions have been sent to the Ambassador at Constantinople to support the prayer of the memorialists, and it is anticipated that the obstructions to the passing of British vessels, laden with British property from the Black sea to the Mediterranean, will be removed.

The state of trade in England was still depressed.

The King of England's health was stated to be good on the 10th ult.

### AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

LONDON, Aug. 10.

The despatches received last night at the Foreign Office, from the Right Hon. R. Gordon, are dated Constantinople, July 17. On the day previous, Mr. Gordon had an interview with the Sultan and was most favorably received, and from the negotiations that have already been carried on between the Allied Ambassadors and the Porte, a most favorable determination is expected.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung*, dated Aug. 2, received by the same mail, states that on opening the negotiations, Mr. Fonton demanded so large an indemnity for the expense of the war and private claims, that the Turkish Commissioners declared that they need not lay such documents before their government.—The security asked was the occupation of Silistria and Rudschuk, and all the Turkish fortresses and ports on the Black Sea, now occupied by the Russians.

It is affirmed that the Porte, on its part, demands the evacuation of the Turkish territory, by the enemy's troops. "These proposals," adds the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, "if really made, are, however, only preliminary, and may be greatly modified in the negotiation." The communications between the Reis Effendi and the Grand Vizier, are frequent.

The Hon. Robert Gordon, our Ambassador at Constantinople, has, in a spirited proclamation, refused to allow the extension of the Greek blockade, to places which are to form no part of the new State of Greece, and has declared that our Government will take the most decided measures to prevent any interruption to British trade by means of such blockade.

The Turkish squadron in the Black Sea, consists of four line of battle ships, five frigates, and a few sloops of war. A Russian frigate being surrounded by this fleet in a fog, surrendered without firing a gun. The Captain of the frigate, will, it is said, be hanged on his return to Russia. The officers were paroled, and the crew treated with lenity, by the captors. After this event, a Russian brig of war found herself surrounded by the same squadron, on the clearing up of a fog, but her commander opened a broadside on the nearest of the Turkish ships, shot away her mainmast and escaped.

The Sultan is represented as the most indefatigable man in the world; he is on horseback every morning at break of day, and superintends the drilling, training, and organizing of the recruits and levies for his army at the Balkan, which is stated to consist of two hundred thousand men. There are many skilful French officers in his army.

Lord Cochrane is idle; but it is said that, "he is seriously contemplating the entire destruction of the Turkish force in the Black Sea."

This beats Capt. Bobadil. The captain suggested a plan for killing off a whole army, "by computation;" his Lordship proposes to destroy Navios, "by contemplation."

### SPAIN.

A new commercial code has been completed in Spain, for the compilation of which the King has ordered premiums to be distributed to the parties employed. A criminal code is also in progress, and it is expected that some important reforms are to be introduced into the Courts of law.

Letters from Gibraltar, of the 19th ult. state that the Emperor of Morocco, in consequence of the attack of the Austrians at Larache, had positively refused to listen to any terms of accommodation, and professed to hold the Austrians in the greatest contempt. The Emperor had launched a sloop of war, which was to be sent to Lisbon to be coppered, under the protection of the two brigs, which, it is stated, so far from having been destroyed by the Austrians had not been injured. It is asserted in these letters that, at the time of the attack, a negotiation was pending between the Austrian Commander and the Emperor, and that the latter was very indignant that an attack should have been made at such a period.

### PORTUGAL.

The emigration from Lisbon and Oporto to different ports of Brazil, has been astonishing. Vessels take no cargoes to Brazil but salt and people, especially from the classes of artizans and apprentices. A recruiting is talked of, but there is no money, unless some foreign Government, whose treasury is overburdened, may be inclined so to dispose of its exuberance.

The last arrivals from Oporto state, that out of twenty persons ordered to be

arrested, fourteen had escaped; the other six had been sent off to Lisbon. A dreadful fever rages on the banks of the Tagus.

### GREECE.

The *Aviso of the Mediterranean* says, that Col. Fabvier has given a fresh proof of his attachment to the Greek cause by refusing 250,000 francs coming to him as indemnity and prize money, and has had the sum distributed among the wives and children of Greeks who have fallen in defence of their country.

Despatches, dated Egina, the 14th of July, had been received at the Foreign Office, from Mr. Dawkins. Accounts had been received that the irregular troops at Lepanto and Missolonghi had mutinied, in consequence of certain allowances of pay being withheld from them. The troops had sent a remonstrance to the President of Greece on the subject. It is believed that those stationed at Lepanto were the first to mutiny, and that the others immediately followed the example. The answer of the President to their remonstrance had not been received when the accounts which communicate this intelligence were dispatched from Egina.

The English houses at Leghorn, as we are informed under date of the 6th July, in letters from that city, are making large purchases of provisions for the supply, it is reported, of the English fleet in the Mediterranean, which is to be increased to 52 vessels of war.

### IRELAND.

CLARE ELECTION.—The election for a member to represent the County of Clare took place at Ennis yesterday week. At an early hour of the day the town was thronged to an excess, which rendered the streets almost impassable, but much to the credit of the men of Clare, not a single outrage occurred from the commencement to the termination of the proceedings, nor was a drunken man to be seen. The peasantry flocked in from the remotest districts of the county, and, a fact much to their honor, not one of them carried a *shillelagh*, an appendage without which an Irish peasant is rarely seen.

### COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OXFORD OBSERVER.  
PRO BONO PUBLICO.

### CONCLUDED.

Having taken a brief view of the first general division, we will now just glance at the second, and see if doctors are the *only ones* who are in the blame, as it respects the fatality of curable diseases. It is a well known fact that in domestic doctoring, the female part of the community have, in this part of the world, if in no other, had the most to do as it regards this branch of business.—And this in its sphere is very commendable. For a family to know how to cure its common simple diseases, is what every family ought to do, for a physician does not want to ride two or three miles for the purpose of wrapping up a finger that a child has bruised, in his play. But this is going from the subject. The patient is in fact various ways.

1st. *Prejudice* against doctoring, as he calls it. Where this evil exists, patients suppose that all medicines taken are hurtful to the constitution, and must therefore increase the disease. They have "no faith in doctors," they say, and therefore should I employ them they would do me no good, for the want of faith?

2d. *Nostrums* of my own, says the patient, "I have that which has done me more good than all the doctors in the world. I have used it," says he, "in various complaints, and it has helped me every time, and I believe it will cure almost every thing, if not quite." Now to hear a patient speak in this style, one would think it was no more to cure the consumption than it is to cure one of our most simple diseases. But view this patient a little more close. If his nostrum has cured his diseases at various times, it has been because they were very slight and mild, simple cases, or having a strong robust constitution, nature alone performed the cure. The way in which a great number of these nostrums get their renown is thought the intervention of the *vis medicatrix naturae*, or the remedial agent of nature. These nostrums are often weak, inert substances, which will not do either good or hurt, but sometimes they are very active and then in the hands of the ignorant they may do great damage, and destroy many lives, notwithstanding the high encomiums lavished on them.

3d. The doctor lives too far off. I shall be better soon, says another, and puts off sending for efficient aid, until the disease has advanced so far, it is impossible to check it.

4th. *Distaste* to the physician's manners often prevents patients sending for help until they see that death must be their portion if they do not.

5th. *Sectarian* principles are also another cause. There are some people to all appearance against those of other opinions are so embittered, that they would rather die than employ them.

6th. *Carelessness* to the doctor's directions is a great, and mortifying source of failure in the cure of the disease. This however is chiefly the effect of the attendant. And I am apprehensive that a

great part of the blame attached to physicians in fatal cases ought often to come upon the shoulders of the attendants.—For instance, suppose an imitable habit where even a moderate dose of medicine could not be well borne, the doctor should prescribe, say 3 grains of it to be taken every 2 hours, (considering this to be a small dose for common constitutions, but yet as much as the patient can bear at a time,) and the attendant, thro' remissness, should not give the medicine at one of the regular times, but to make up for this deficiency at the end of four hours, six grains are given; under the operation of this dose the patient dies, when according to the directions given the patient would have got well under the operations of the same medicine which killed him. Hence the propriety of following strictly the directions given in such a case. But what is the most ungenerous of all is, that it is one chance in fifty if the blame of the case is not laid off upon the doctor. Facts are so common to prove the validity of the remissness of the attendants in this respect that it is needless to say more upon it.

7th. Not letting the physician know the whole history of the case. Telling him some few of the symptoms, and leaving him to guess for the rest. This point is connected with a point which people, living in a land where science shines with so much splendor, & where the reasoning powers of mankind are so fully evolved, ought to be reproached for possessing to the extent it is in some places I know not what name to give it better than *false delicacy*. It is an old saying that, "people will do any thing to save life," but can this class of people, possessed of this nefarious principle, value life? it seems not. Did they, we should not hear of so much complaint on this point. Many diseases might be cured, and many lives saved, did patients but acquaint the physician with the case at the commencement of the disease. It often, and very frequently happens, that such patients do divulge them, however, but often when it is too late, and they are obliged to sacrifice their lives at the shrine of their folly!

8th. *Patent medicines*. People in general are very apt to believe every exaggerated report of a patent medicine, and especially if it has the word "Vegetable," attached to it. Patent medicines are often very active and useful when properly administered by an intelligent physician, but they ought ever to be kept from the grasp of the ignorant. It is a too common maxim with them, "That, if a little is good, a good deal is better." And those who will practice on the credulity of the people by broaching medicines upon the public, under the auspicious name of "Specific," and which they know the unsuspecting crowd will eagerly run after and apply to any, and almost all cases of disease, are characters unworthy the name of gentleman, or the friends of humanity. If they have discovered any thing valuable, they are bound by the duty they owe their God, and by the love of their country, and by the value human of lives, to publish it abroad, and let the world be acquainted with it. But if it is a simple substance new formed, or if it be an inert harmless substance, a person must be beneath the feelings of humanity to use such impositions on mankind.

9th. By the *interposition of others*. Of all the faults which the generality of the people possess, there is none so aggravating to the physicians, and so detrimental to the patient's welfare as the *oficiousness* of those who are the most ignorant, yet the most conceited of any on earth. I mean those who consider themselves doctresses. After an able prescription of a physician, to have one of these *egotists* come along and condemn all the doctor's medicine, telling the patient he'll die if he follows taking it, and at the same time, offering a nostrum of her own, the virtues of which she knows no more about, *scientifically*, than the man in the moon, is a circumstance attended with so many bad consequences, that it seems that no one in his right senses could put up with it. But charity obliges me throw a veil over some of their impudent officiousness, for a person of education will never intrude where her presence is not desired, and especially in the character of a child of Esculapius.

The above I consider are some of the causes why curable diseases are so fatal amongst us. Many people seem to think one stage as good as another for the cure of disease, but experience when they see death staring them in the face, admonishes them of their mistake. Let each one consider on the observations contained in this communication, and let all so far as they are capable, take care to themselves both as to physicians and people on these points.

### PHILO-MEDICUS.

CAUTION.—Bills of the late *Passamaquoddy Bank* altered to Waterville Bank are in circulation. They are made by pasting the name of the latter bank over that of the former, and altering the names of the officers—so ingeniously as not to be readily detected. A five of this description was taken without suspicion by a trader in this village a few days since. It was detected by the Cashier of the Saco Bank.—[Saco Pal.

## OXFORD OBSERVER.

NORWAY, TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1829.

The following are all the towns from which we have received returns:

	Governor.	Senators.	Treasurer.	Rust.	Mellen.
Newton.	Smith.	French & Steele.	Hutchinson.		
Hebron.	103	33	104	32	94
Oxford.	45	107	50	102	100
Paris.	120	190	123	103	198
Greenwood.	33	60	33	60	31
Summer.	60	73	60	73	57
Woodstock.	1	92	1	92	1
Buckfield.	42	180	51	171	38
Bethel.	56	138	40	126	
Norway.	209	55	216	49	220
Waterford.	108	55	105	47	122
Albany.	18	23	17	23	36
Andover.	53	8	48	11	53
No. 8.	17	2	14	5	19
Rumford.	64	88	64	88	46
Gilead.	23	26	26	27	18
Fryeburg.	75	124	72	127	92
Fryeburg Add.	1	24	1	24	1
Denmark.	10	103	11	105	11
Lovell.	53	34	50	37	58

## OXFORD OBSERVER.

the gun struck against the thwarts of the boat, and it was thus fired off; some, however, say, that the owner was elevating the piece to fire at some birds when, by some fatal accident, it went off and killed the young man.

We learn that his name was Benjamin Wythe; that he was 22 years of age, a resident of the Northern Liberties; a comb maker by trade, and the only stay of a widowed mother. His body was brought to the city, and a coroner's inquest held, which brought in a verdict of "accidental death."

HAVERHILL, (N. H.) Sept. 8.

MURDER.—We have had a horrid case of murder related to us the past week, by a gentleman who attended the association at Newport. We will relate it as we heard it. A gentleman, who keeps a public house in Rindge, in Cheshire county, had employed a girl to do his house-work until her wages amounted to about \$70. Her time was up for which she was engaged, and the money paid to her, it seems, in presence of two men, who were strangers and travellers, who had called at the house. Soon after the money was paid, the two men left the house, and soon after the girl left also, for the purpose of going to her parents, who lived at no great distance. There was no suspicion in the mind of any one that there was any evil design in the business till in the night. The two men who had called during the day had returned, and taken lodgings for the night. They were put into a small room adjoining the sleeping room of the landlord, and after all having retired to bed, one of the men was overheard to say—

"How the dam'd bitch bit me." This at once excited the curiosity of the landlord; he got up, made some investigations, and found the clothes of one of the men bloody. He immediately went to the house of the parents of the girl to see if she had returned home, and found she had not—went in pursuit of an officer, arrested both of the men and confined them, and then went in search of the body—after looking a short time he succeeded in finding it. The money which had been paid to the girl was found in possession of the men, which leaves no doubt but they are the murderers. We have looked at the papers received the last mails from Cheshire county, in hopes to receive a correct account from the vicinity of the murder, and cannot find a word in relation to it; but from the source we received our information, we think there cannot be any mistake as to the fact, or we should not publish the above account.—[Post.]

THE TEXAS.—The intimation of the Richmond Enquirer that the administration is engaged in a negotiation for the purchase of the Province of Texas, from the Republic of Mexico, has already elicited much discussion as to the policy of the contemplated acquisition.

There is reason to believe that the project will be supported as a party measure, it being necessary that something should be attempted "whereby the present administration can be signalized." The mode of acquisition suggested is certainly preferable to that by which Gen. Jackson and Col. Burr proposed to obtain it, in the year 1806. But for our Government to avail itself of the present embarrassments of Mexico seems inconsistent with the generosity which ought to characterize it. The sum which we should have to pay for the province, whether five millions or fifty, ought not, perhaps, to be considered as an obstacle to the purchase provided it be essential to our prosperity and security. But if, on the contrary, the possession of Texas is not, as we believe, more essential to our security and prosperity than that of Mexico itself; if its protection would involve us in great expenses; if its settlement would draw off the already sparse population of the southern and western states, and hasten the dissolution of the union, the proposed acquisition should be avoided and resisted as a great national calamity.—

This view of the matter we are disposed to take, in reference to the interests of the whole country, and particularly of those agricultural states which are acquiring an ascendency in the Union by their extent, the fertility of their soil, and the rapid increase of their population. In reference to the States of New-England alone, the question has a different aspect. We long ago lost our preponderence in the Union, and are, at present, shut out from any very direct influence in public affairs. The acquisition and settlement of Texas, a country of surprising fertility, embracing three hundred thousand square miles, and capable of supporting a population of seven or eight millions, would be highly advantageous to our trade and manufactures. Those advantages would remain to us, even in case the erection of the acquired Territory into States should lead to a dissolution of the Union. But as long as the integrity of the Union is considered as paramount to any consideration of commercial advantage so long will the proposed purchase of Texas be opposed by New England.

COUNTERFEIT BANK BILLS.

The following list of Counterfeit Bills of Banks in Massachusetts, is extracted

from Canfield's Commercial and Exchange Telegraph. It is probably correct so far as it goes, although it may not be complete. People in trade will do well to cut out this list, and paste it up in some convenient place for reference.

AGRICULTURAL BANK AT PITTSFIELD.

5's letter A payable to H. Burr, dated Jan. 1, 1829.

BEDFORD COMMERCIAL BANK.

1's 3's 5's and 10's of different letters and dates.

2's letter A. a, payable to E. Perry, Sept. 7, 1820.

2's let. B, payable to L. Lincoln, 4th month, 20th 1825.

2's let. A. payable to different persons of various dates.

5's let. M. payable to N. Bond, dated Sept. 24th, 1814.

5's let. A. No. 2,753, payable to J. Russ, May 1, 1825.

10's let. A. a, payable to E. Perry, 9th Month, 1st, 1820.

10's let. A. a, payable to different persons and of various dates.

BERKSHIRE BANK AT PITTSFIELD.

10's no let. payable to E. Aden, August 15, 1806.

BOSTON BANK.

1's let. A. payable to B. Joy, dated Oct. 23, 1813.

5's let. unknown payable to N. Bond, dated Sept. 24th 1814.

5's payable to N. Bond, dated Sept. 24, 1824.

EAGLE BANK OF BOSTON.

5's (K. 2) letter A. payable to C. Lamb, Jan. 1, 1825.

5's let. A. payable to D. Smith, dated Jan. 4, 1825.

GOLOCESTER BANK AT GLOUCESTER.

1's of this bank, let. date or to whom payment unknown.

HAMPSHIRE BANK AT NORTHAMPTON.

1's Sept. 4, 1818, letter and date of do, unknown.

1's payable to bearer, Sept. 7, 1819, F. W. Wright, Cash'r. Joseph Lyman, Pres't.

1's no let. whom pay, unknown, dated Nov. 1, 1825.

1's 2's and 5's, particulars of do, unknown.

MANUFACTURERS' & MECHANICS' BANK BOSTON.

2's of old emission, letter, date, &c. unknown.

MASSACHUSETTS BANK.

10's old plate let. A. payable to S. Lyman, May 20, 1799.

PAWTUCKET BANK.

1's let. A. date or to whom payable unknown.

PHENIX BANK NANTUCKET.

1's old plate, no let. payable to D. Cale, 11th Mo. 1, 1813.

3's old plate, no let. payable to D. Gill, II Mo. Ist, 1813.

3's letter B. payable to T. Jefferson, 1st 2d Mo. 1823.

3's letter B. payable to T. Jefferson, 1st of Ist Mo. 1824.

3's letter B. of 2d Mo. 1825, payable to T. Jefferson.

STATE BANK AT BOSTON.

3's letter [if any] unknown payable to S. C. Gray, Oct. 20th, 1825.

20's well executed, payable to J. Coolidge, June 30th, 1823.

The plate has a red oval in the centre.

SUFFOLK BANK OF BOSTON.

3's let. A. payable to H. Sayres, April 9, 1821.

5's May 3, 1809, Parker, Cashier, Francis, President.

5's letter C. dated Sept. 22, 1818.

5's letter A. payable to H. Jaques, dated May 8, 1818.

5's dated May 1 and May 8, 1818, and 1820.

10's no letter payable to H. B. Stone, dated April 9, 1821.

UNION BANK OF BOSTON.

1's old plate, letter Y. payable to B. Joy, dated Aug. 3, 1805.

5's letter C. payable to Joseph Warren, July 8, 1816, others of same letter, July 8, 1819.

5's letter C. payable to R. Dix, dated May 1, 1813.

5's letter C. payable to N. Emerson, dated May 13, 1823.

5's May 13, 1823, letter E. payable to N. Emmons.

5's of different date, letter of do, unknown.

100's old plate, no letter, payable to Andrew Kenne, Oct. 1, 1792.

WORCESTER BANK.

2's letter A. A. to whom payable, unknown, dated Oct. 4, 1819.

2's and 3's, letter, date, &c. unknown.

3's letter payable to J. Brooks or bearer, Aug. 3, 1819; paper of do, very light colored, Samuel Jennison, Cashier, Daniel Waldo President.

HARTFORD, Sept. 15.

We learn that the Rev. Josiah Brewster, late a Missionary to Palestine, with his lady, and Miss Hotchkiss, a highly esteemed teacher in New Haven, are about to embark in October or November for Greece. It is their object to establish a school in some of the Grecian Islands, or at Athens—they will be assisted and supported mainly in this philanthropic undertaking, by an association of Ladies and Gentlemen in New Haven. Two Greek youths, members of the Class in Yale College, which has just been graduated, are already on their way back to their native land. They have left behind them a high reputation for learning, talents and worth.

Courant.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The Burlington Free Press gives the following as the result of the late election in 57 towns:

For Gov. Crafts, 5797, Mr. Allen, 2224, Mr. Doolittle the Jackson candidate, 1940. The Free Press says it cannot be denied that the Jackson party in that State is dwindling away, and that their strength in the next legislature will be about one sixth of the whole numbers.

On the 3d inst. snow fell in Shelburne, Vt. to the depth of two or three inches on the hills! In Woodstock large flakes fell for about a minute.—Snow in dog days is certainly very strange.

ABORIGINAL SKELETONS.—The Salem Register states that in digging a trench in South Salem, eight or nine human skeletons have been uncovered, at a depth of only 18 to 24 inches below the surface. All, except one, were apparently buried in a contracted position, lying in a regular line, with their heads towards the south and their faces towards the east, as was the custom with the aborigines. The skulls, teeth, and other parts of the skeletons, were in a remarkable state of preservation, considering the great lapse of time since their interment, which is probably not less than 200 years.—[American Traveller.]

On the 6th of October an exhibition is to be got up at Niagara Falls. A fissure in the rock at the very brink of the Falls, 100 feet in depth, is to be filled with powder, the explosion of which is expected to hurl into the gulph, a mass weighing *ten million tons!* After which Sam Patch will make a leap from Goat Island, or if he be suddenly indisposed, a schooner called the Superior is to be sent over the Falls.

MURDER.—During the last week in August, Thomas T. Taul was shot at Winchester, Franklin County, Tennessee, by Rufus K. Anderson, Esq. of Alabama, a brother of Taul's first wife—There had been a lawsuit in the family about some property. Anderson was let to bail, it being supposed that Taul's wounds were not mortal, and returned to Alabama. The wounded man, however, died two days after.

On Saturday, a man named Alvah Hobbs, formerly of Newfield, was arrested in this town for passing counterfeit money, tried before S. Peirson, Esq. and bound over for his appearance at the next (April) term of the Supreme Court in this County. Not finding bail, he was committed. He had counterfeit bills on Kent, R. I., Hartford, Conn. and New Orleans banks.—[Saco Pall.]

A slander case at Albany, N. Y. Foot vs. Whipple, the jury awarded 6 cents damages. Whipple, the brother of the man who was murdered by Strange a year or two since, had stated his belief that Foot was concerned in the murder of his brother, from Foot having boasted an improper intimacy with Mrs. W. and that he could marry her if her husband was out of the way.

A Mr. Hallowell, belonging to Framingham, last week, was killed at Ipswich while in the act of repairing a well. He was at the bottom of it, when the earth caved in and covered him to the depth of four feet. He was taken out lifeless.—[Concord Gazette.]

### MARRIED,

In Portland, by Rev. Mr. Thresher, Mr. Jonathan K. Morse to Miss Jane S. Becket.

In Gardner, Capt. Charles Sager to Miss Eliza McLellan.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE Farm of the late Hon. DANIEL STOWELL, in Paris, consisting of 420 acres of excellent Land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, orcharding, and woodland, and calculated to make two good farms, all well fenced, principally with stone wall. A good one story house—a large barn—cidermill—and out-buildings, all in good repair, and the land high state of cultivation.

—ALSO—

A two-story house well finished, a convenient barn, chaise house, and store, with one acre of land, having on it a fine orchard, garden, &c.

Also—A lot of Land near Stowell's Mills of about eighty acres, with a fine growth of wood.

Also—30 or 40 tons of hay—casks of Vinegar, and other articles of personal property.

Sale the 21st day of October next, at eleven o'clock, P. M. on the premises.

TERMS of Sale, a long credit on good security.

DANIEL STOWELL.

\*3w 14

SHERRIFF'S SALE.

OXFORD, Sept. 21, 1829.

NEW AND ELEGANT FALL GOODS.

THIS day received 52 Packages new and fusible English, French, India and American Goods, comprising a larger assortment than ever before offered by

T. O. BRADLEY,

No. 6, Mussey's Row, Middle-street, Portland, Sept. 15.

CROCKERY WARE.

H. WHITMAN,

(A) t the store formerly occupied by Leach & Whitman, No. 6, Merchant's Row, keeps constantly on hand, assorted crates for country trade. Former customers of L. & W. are requested to call.

Portland, June 17, 1829.

50 LEGHORN HATS, by T. O. BRADLEY.

Portland, June 23.

### JOHN DAY

HAS RECEIVED HIS FALL SUPPLY OF

CROCKERY,—China and Hard Ware Goods, comprising an assortment of Shovels—Nails—polished Brass Kettles, a new article—Brass Fire Sets—Knives and Forks—Tea Trays—Hollow Ware—Brass and Japanned Candlesticks—warranted Brushes—Shovels and Tongs—Hemming and Sons Needles, warranted good—Carpenter's Tools—House and Cabinet Trimmings—SILVER SPOONS—an extensive supply of

### FANCY GOODS,

suitable for country trade.

Wrought Canton COMBS, an elegant article, cheap—Elegant B. Print Dining Seats—rich cut and moulded and common Glass Tumblers—Wines—Decanters—Plates, &c.

## OXFORD OBSERVER.

### POETRY.

[From the American Traveller.]

#### I DO NOT ASK.

I do not ask, that fortune's beams  
May shine unbroken on my way;  
I did not ask, that pleasure's gleams  
May dart their radiance o'er my day.

I do not ask, that power of fame,  
May raise me to the monarch's throne;  
For each is but an empty name,  
A breath of air by fancy blown.

I ask not that a wav'ring world,  
Should e'er to me in homage bow;  
Or that its wrath may ne'er be hurled,  
To blast my hopes, or cloud my brow.

I do not ask, that dark deceit  
May never throw his chains o'er me,  
Or that in life I ne'er may meet  
With sorrow, or from want be free.

I ask, but for a humble lot,  
And what Heaven alone can send,  
A talisman, that faileth not,  
—A true and sympathetic friend.

To whom my thoughts I might reveal,  
Who might my heart's deep secrets know,  
Whod' feel whatever I should feel,  
Of pain or pleasure, joy or woe.

A friend, whose soothing, cheering voice,  
Might raise my spirit, in despair;  
Who would in all my joys, rejoice,  
And lighten life's dull load of care.

With such an one, I'd fearless tread  
The mazy, mystic path of life;  
Then peacefully recline my head  
Upon death's pillow, free from strife.

[From the Boston Daily Advertiser.]  
Some account of the Siamese Boys lately brought to Boston.

DEAR SIR.—In compliance with your request, as well as in obedience to what I consider to be a professional duty, I undertake to give some account of the Siamese Boys, and particularly of the medium, by which they are united together.

The boys are supposed to be about 18 years old. They are of moderate stature; though not as tall as boys of that age in this country. They have the Chinese complexion and physiognomy. The forehead is more elevated and less broad than that of the Chinese, owing to malformation. They much resemble each other; yet not so much but that upon a little observation, various points of dissimilarity may be noticed.

The substance by which they are connected is a mass two inches long at its upper edge, and about five at the lower.

Its breadth from above downwards may be four inches; and its thickness in a horizontal direction two inches.

Of course it is not a rounded cord, but thicker in the perpendicular, than in the horizontal direction. At its lower edge is perceived a single umbilicus, through which passed a single umbilical cord to nourish both children in the fetal state. Placing my hand on this substance, which I will denominate the cord, I was surprised to find it extremely hard.

On further examination, this hardness was found to exist at the upper part of the cord only; and to be prolonged into the breast of each boy. Tracing it upwards I found it to be constituted by a prolongation of the *ensiform cartilage of the sternum*, or extremity of the breast bone. The breadth of this cartilage is an inch and a half; its thickness may be about the eighth of an inch.

The cartilages proceeding from each sternum meet at an angle, and then seem to be connected by a ligament, so as to form a joint. This joint has a motion upwards and downwards, and also a lateral motion; the latter operating in such way, that when the boys turn in either direction the edges of the cartilage are found to open and shut. The lower face of this cartilage is concave; and under it is felt a rounded cord, which may be the remains of the umbilical cord. Besides this there is nothing remarkable felt in the connecting substance. I could distinguish no pulsating vessel.

The whole of this cord is covered by the skin. It is remarkably strong, and has no great sensibility; for they allow themselves to be pulled by a rope fastened to it, without exhibiting uneasiness.

On ship board, one of them sometimes climbed on the capstan of the vessel, the other following as well as he could without complaining.

When I first visited the boys, I expected to see them pull on this cord in different directions, as their attention was attracted by different objects. I soon perceived that this did not happen.

The slightest impulse of one to move in any direction, is immediately followed by the other; so that they would appear to be influenced by the same wish. This harmony in their movements is not the result of a volition, excited at the same moment. It is a habit formed by necessity. At an early period of life it is probable they sometimes differed.

At present this is rarely the case, that the gentlemen who brought them, have noticed only a single instance. Having been accustomed to use the cold bath, one of them wished it when the weather was cool; to which the other objected.

They were soon reconciled by the interference of the commander of the ship. They never held a consultation as to their movements. In truth, I have never seen them speak to each other, although they converse constantly with a Siamese lad, who is their companion.

They always face in one direction, standing nearly side by side; and are not able, without inconvenience, to face in

the opposite direction; so that one is always at the right, the other at the left. Although not placed exactly in a parallel line, they are able to run and leap with surprising activity. On some occasions, a gentleman, in sport, pursued them round the ship, when they came suddenly to the hatchway, which had been inadvertently left open. The least check would have thrown them down the hatchway and probably killed one or both: but they leapt over it without difficulty.

They are quite cheerful: appear intelligent: attending to whatever is presented to them, and readily acknowledging any civility. As a proof of their intelligence, it is stated that in a few days, they learned to play at drafts well enough to become antagonists of those who had long been versed in the game.

The connexion between these boys might present an opportunity of some interesting observations in regard to physiology and pathology. There is, no doubt, a network of blood vessels and some minute nerves passing from one to the other. How far these parts are capable of transmitting the action of medicines and of diseases, and especially of what particular medicines and what diseases, are points well worthy of investigation. Captain Coffin informs me they had never taken medicine since they had been under his care. Once they were ill from eating too heartily, but were relieved by the efforts of nature. He thinks that any indisposition of one extends to the other; that they are inclined to sleep at the same time; eat about the same quantity, and perform other acts with great similarity. Both he and Mr. Hunter, the gentleman who united with him in bringing them here, are of opinion that touching one of them when they are asleep, awakens both.

The pulsations of the heart are exactly alike in both boys. I counted seventy-three pulsations in a minute, while they were sitting; counting first in one boy then in the other. I then placed my fingers on an arm of each boy, and found the pulsations take place exactly together. One of them stooping suddenly to look at my watch, his pulse became much quicker than that of the other; but after he had returned to his former posture, in about a quarter of a minute, his pulse was precisely like that of the other boy. This happened repeatedly. Their respirations are, of consequence, exactly simultaneous.

This harmony of action in primary functions shows a reciprocal influence, which may lead to curious observations and important deductions. Whether it

will be in my power to obtain any further information in regard to them, is uncertain. If not, some one else can better accomplish the task.

Let me add that there is nothing unpleasant in the aspect of these boys.—On the contrary, they must be viewed as presenting one of the most interesting objects of natural history, which has ever been known to scientific men.

You are at liberty to employ the above statement in such way as you think likely to be useful.

I have the honor to be, yours, &c.

JOHN C. WARREN.

W. M. STURGIS, Esq.

CINCINNATI.—This flourishing city, which, at present, may be termed the Queen of the "Great West," also has her Directory. From this publication, which has just been issued from the press, the Cincinnati Chronicle, contains some extracts, for the benefit of its distant readers: some of these we submit, probably interesting to our own.

This year (1795) the village contained 95 cabins, 10 frame houses, and about 500 inhabitants. In 1800, the population was estimated at 750. In 1802, Cincinnati was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature. In 1805, its population amounted to 950 souls.

From about this period we date the rapid and extraordinary advancement of our young city. The following table will exhibit the number of inhabitants at several successive periods:

POPULATION.	INCREASE.
In 1810, 2,320	5 years, 1,370
1813, 4,000	2 do. 1,620
1819, 10,883	6 do. 6,283
1824, 12,016	5 do. 1,734
1826, 16,230	2 do. 4,214
1829, 24,148	3 do. 7,913

It will be observed as a singular fact, that on an average, the number of inhabitants of Cincinnati, has more than doubled, every six years, since the year 1800.

There are five insurance Companies in Cincinnati; two of which have a capital of \$250,000 each; capital of the others not known.

Newspapers and Periodical Works.—Two daily papers. Two semi-weekly. Five weekly. One semi-monthly. A monthly Review, and a monthly Journal of medical and Physical Sciences.

Schools.—There are five classical and forty-seven ordinary schools in the city, in which are nine hundred and eighty-two boys, and seven hundred and twenty-five girls, receiving the rudiments of education. Three of these schools are exclusively appropriated to the education of females.

Churches.—There are 23 places of public worship in Cincinnati, viz.—

Baptist 4; Methodist Episcopal 3; Presbyterian 3; Episcopal 2;—and each of the following have one:—Associate Methodist Society, Reformed Presbyterian, Friends Society, Lutheran Reformed, Roman Catholic Cathedral, Jew Synagogue, Swedenborgian, Unitarian, Universalist, and African.

Buildings.—There have been erected within the last two years, 217 brick buildings, of which, 131 were two-story, and 77 three-story; also 279 frame buildings of various heights; making a total, in two years, of 496 new buildings.

PUTNAM & HUNT,  
Propose to publish monthly, in the city of Boston,  
*A Religious and Literary Review and Magazine,*

TO BE ENTITLED THE  
AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER;  
And to be conducted on the principles of the  
Protestant Episcopal Church in the United  
States of America.

The present proposal has originated in a desire to supply the want, acknowledged by all, of a religious periodical of more extensive and permanent character, as the representative of the American Episcopal Church, the expositor of her principles, and the advocate of her institutions. In reference to this important object, the publishers have consulted with several of the Clergy and Laity, and have obtained assurances of such aid and support, as, under the editorial direction which they have procured, warrant them in asking from the Church at large, such encouragement of the enterprise, which they now propose, as will ensure its usefulness and success.

In the title which has been assumed, the Publishers mean rather to indicate the outline and general plan which they have proposed to themselves for their work, and the Christian tone and spirit with which they design it shall be executed, than any expectation of attaining to the elevated rank so long and justly held by the English periodical of the same name. The AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER, will be devoted to the extension, exposition and inculcation of the principles and influences of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, in connexion with the ministry, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It will call no man, master. It will enter into none of the heats and bitterness of theological controversy. It will never be enlisted in the warfare of local, personal, or ephemeral distinctions of party. It will take, and endeavor always to maintain that common ground of scriptural truth, primitive order, and evangelical practice, upon which, as Christians, and as Churchmen, all should desire to meet.

And the greatest object of its ambition, shall be, by love speaking the truth in love, to bring back, as far as may be, that blessed Apostolic era, when the multitude of them that believed, were of one heart, and of one soul—and, by preaching Jesus Christ, and him crucified, and enforcing the precepts of his pure and undefiled religion, to advance that era, still more blessed, of promise and of prophecy, when all shall know the Lord, from the least unto the greatest, and the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord, and of his Christ. With these principles before them, and firmly resolved, by divine grace, that they shall be steadfastly held and pursued, the Publishers respectfully appeal to the Clergy and Laity throughout the United States, for their aid, their influence, and their patronage, that the proposed publication may thus become, by the union of all, what it shall be, their constant effort, that it may deserve to be, the accredited representative of the American Episcopal Church.

Without entering into unnecessary, or inconvenient details, as to the plan of the work projected, it is thought proper to state, that an important object of it will be, by reviews and critical notices, to exhibit a faithful account of all religious publications of interest and value, whether American or English; and, in the accomplishment of this design, the Publishers will receive, by a standing order, all new works in Theology, as they shall appear in Great Britain. The history and progress of the American Church, and the various institutions and interests, will always hold a conspicuous place in its pages. Essays and dissertations, illustrative of sacred criticism, history, and antiquities will have insertion; though greater prominence will always be given to articles designed for doctrinal instruction, or for practical influence.

The AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER will keep an eye on the literature of the age, as at once a correct index, and a powerful controller of its spirit and tendencies—and on the general course of political events, at home and abroad, so far as they may bear upon the peace and prosperity of Christ's Church, militant here on earth. A full and complete digest of the Missionary, Sunday School, and other benevolent operations of the Church, in all parts of the world will be prepared for every month. An accurate register of all ecclesiastical events in our own Church, and of those which are most important in the Church of England, will be regularly presented.

For the execution of this plan, in addition to the experienced editorial direction which they have secured, the Publishers have pledged to them the active and continued support of some of the principal Clergymen and Laymen of the Church, and they confidently look for aid and encouragement from all. That nothing may be wanting on their part to enlist the best talent, or to create the most extensive interest in behalf of their proposed publication, all contributions which shall receive insertion, shall be paid for, at the rate of one dollar for each page. Of the Editors of the several periodical publications in the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Publishers ask such countenance for their enterprise, as it shall seem to deserve; hoping that the AMERICAN CHRISTIAN OBSERVER will in due time be found a zealous, and by God's blessing, an useful auxiliary, with them, in the good cause of Christian truth and piety.

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